



US009074714B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Clare

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,074,714 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 7, 2015**

(54) **PORTABLE INTEGRAL FITTED PLASTIC
PIPE METHOD**

29/468, 521, 525.01, 525.02, 525.04,
29/525.15; 285/239, 330, 349

See application file for complete search history.

(71) Applicant: **James Carter Clare**, Escalon, CA (US)

(56) **References Cited**

(72) Inventor: **James Carter Clare**, Escalon, CA (US)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

3,606,402	A	*	9/1971	Medney	285/305
3,625,551	A		12/1971	Branton et al.	
4,152,821	A		5/1979	Scott	
4,378,057	A		3/1983	O'Connell	
5,511,826	A		4/1996	Clare et al.	
5,529,348	A	*	6/1996	Wasserman et al.	285/288.6
5,868,443	A		2/1999	Ungerman et al.	
6,179,347	B1		1/2001	Dole et al.	
6,352,288	B1		3/2002	Calkins	
6,561,731	B1		5/2003	Clare	
6,913,293	B1		7/2005	Filer	
7,011,345	B2		3/2006	Foos	
2001/0040376	A1		11/2001	Metcalfe et al.	

(21) Appl. No.: **14/170,435**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 31, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0144007 A1 May 29, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 12/396,310, filed on Mar.
2, 2009, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/093,929, filed on Sep.
3, 2008, provisional application No. 61/032,560, filed
on Feb. 29, 2008.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B21K 1/76 (2006.01)
F16L 55/00 (2006.01)
F16L 47/08 (2006.01)
F16L 47/12 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **F16L 55/00** (2013.01); **Y10T 29/4997**
(2015.01); **Y10T 29/49428** (2015.01); **Y10T**
29/4943 (2015.01); **F16L 47/08** (2013.01);
F16L 47/12 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F16L 55/00; F16L 47/08; F16L 47/12;
Y10T 29/4943; Y10T 29/49428; Y10T
29/4997
USPC 29/890.14, 890.141, 890.144, 464, 466,

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO	WO-95/33948	12/1995
WO	WO-97/08426	3/1997

* cited by examiner

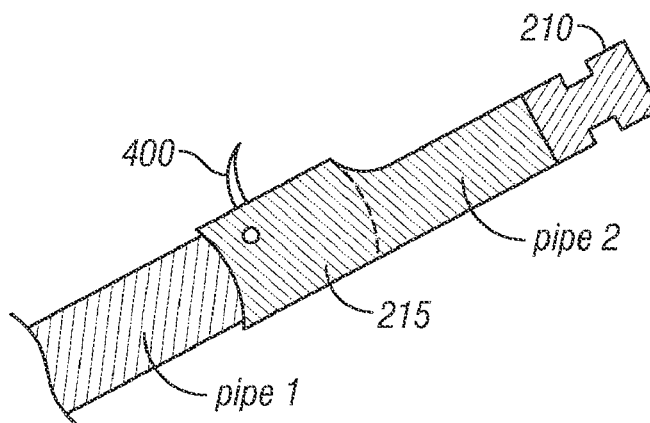
Primary Examiner — Ryan J Walters

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Michael A. Glenn; Perkins
Coie LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for producing a detachable portable plastic pipe
assembly comprises a molded coupling fused to pipes with a
gasket inserted in between the pipes to form a seal. A spline
is inserted into an aperture formed by the molded coupling to
create a lock. The spline is mechanically attached or fused to
the coupling. The assembly is attached to a water source for
water transport. The gasket for forming a seal comprises an
inside lip, an outside lip, and a nipple. The inside lip is
composed of a softer material than the outside lip, and
extends slightly beyond the length of the outside lip.

1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets



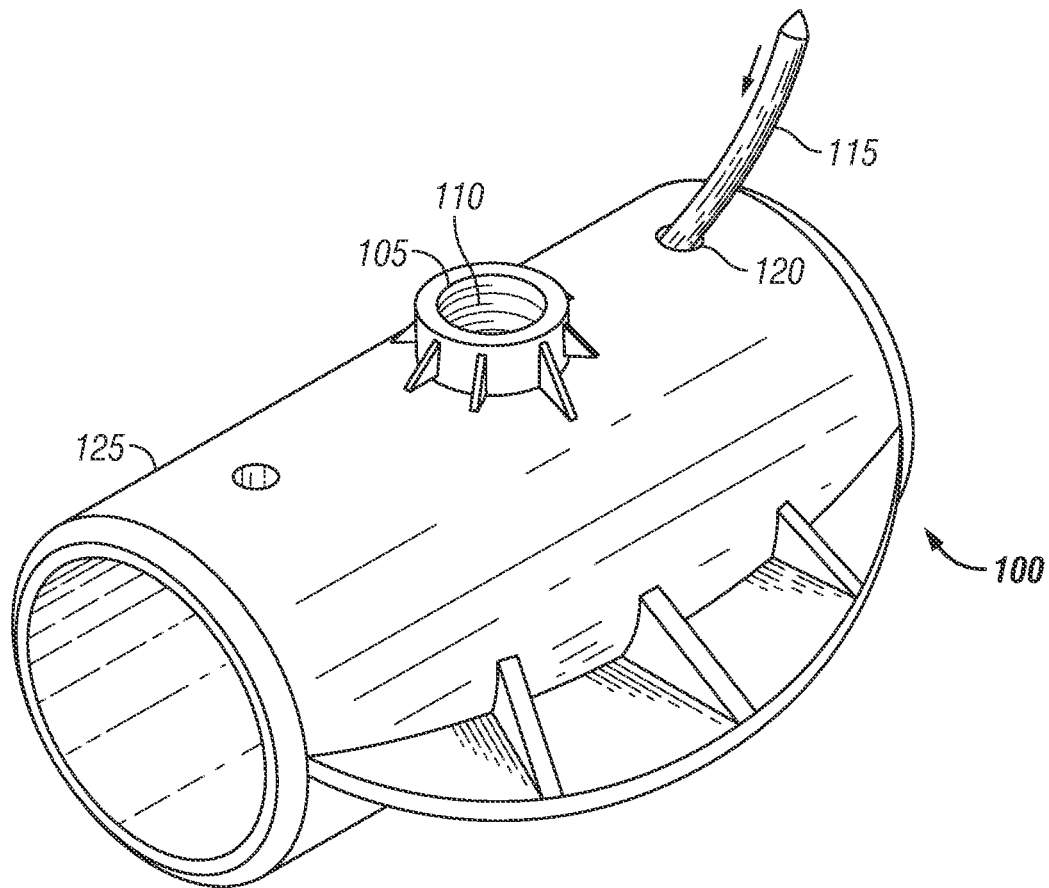


FIG. 1
(Prior Art)

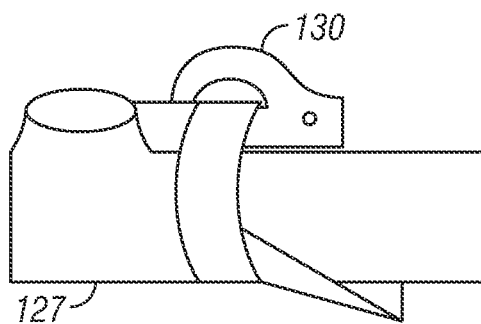


FIG. 2
(Prior Art)

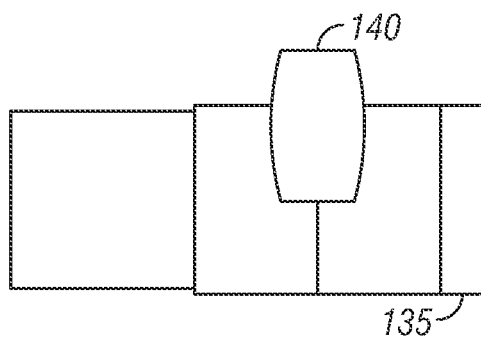


FIG. 3
(Prior Art)

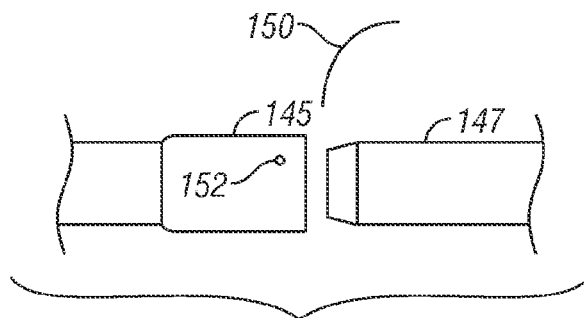


FIG. 4
(Prior Art)

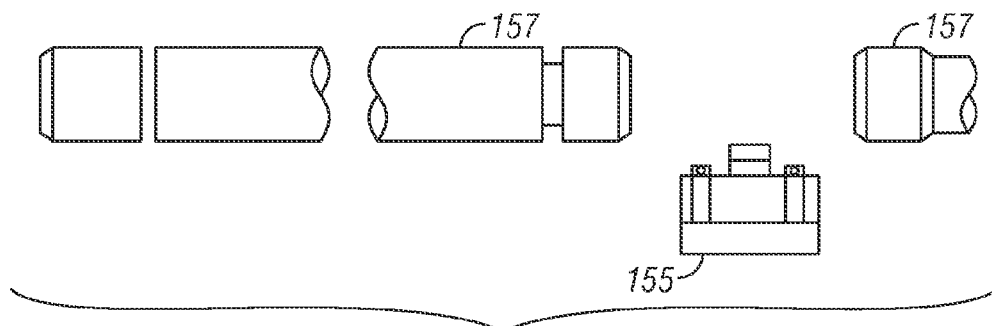


FIG. 5
(Prior Art)

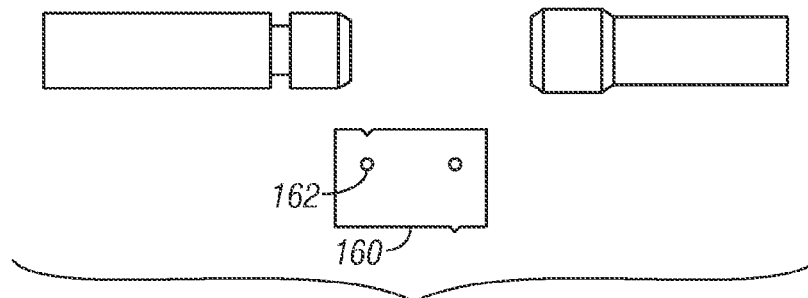
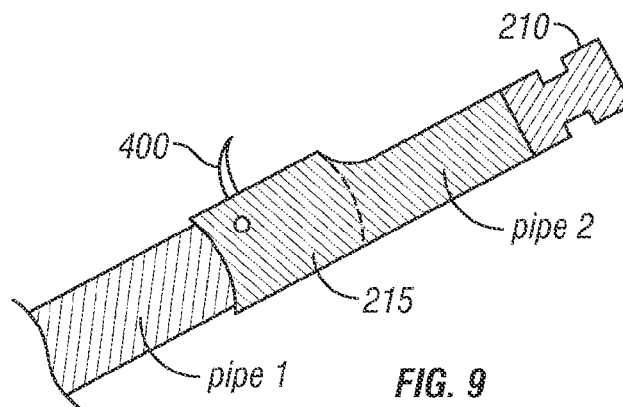
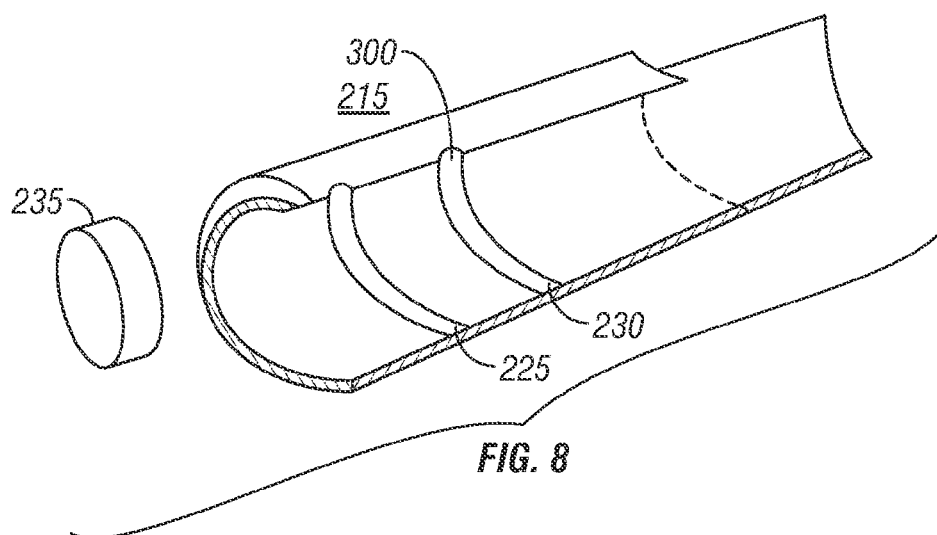
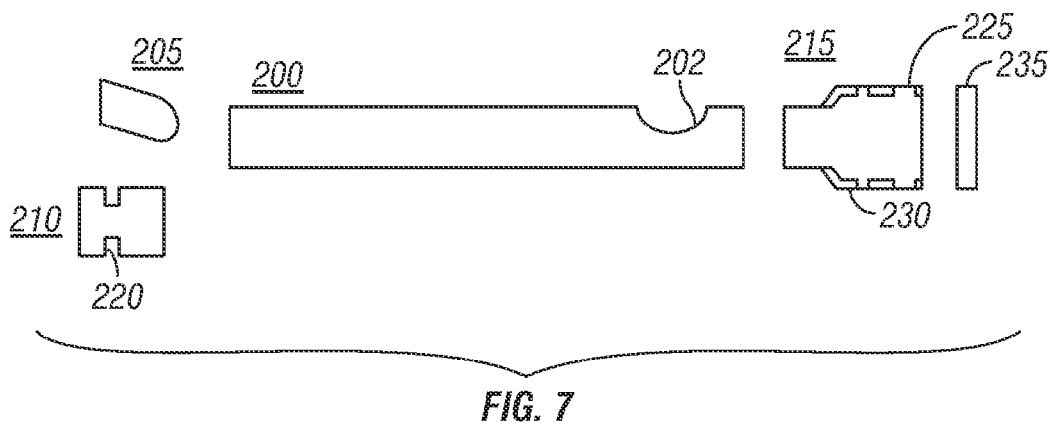


FIG. 6
(Prior Art)



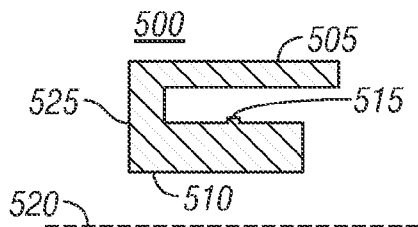


FIG. 10A

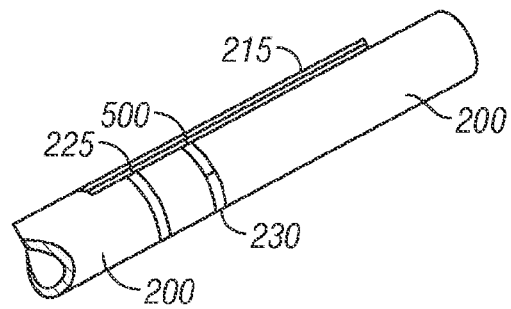


FIG. 10B

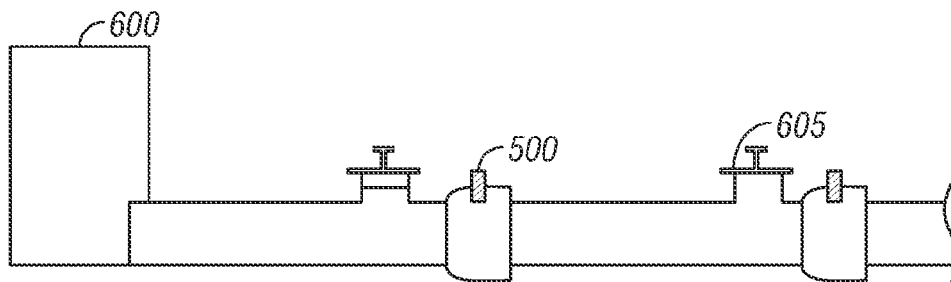


FIG. 11

1

PORTABLE INTEGRAL FITTED PLASTIC PIPE METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This patent application is a divisional patent application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/396,310, filed Mar. 2, 2009, which application claims the benefit of provisional application Ser. No. 61/032,560, titled "Integral Fitted Portable Pipe," filed on Feb. 29, 2008 and provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/093,929, titled "Gasket for Integral Fitted Portable Pipes," filed on Sep. 3, 2008, the entirety of each of which is incorporated herein by this reference thereto.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains generally to a portable pipe assembly for irrigation and water transport, and more specifically a portable pipe assembly that includes a spline and gasket for both locking and sealing and a molded coupling that is fused to the pipes for rapid assembly, disassembly, and transportation of temporary pipelines.

BACKGROUND

Portable pipes are commonly used for irrigation and to transport water where a temporary pipeline is sufficient for a short-time need. As water becomes a scarce commodity, particularly in dry, agricultural areas such as California, irrigation sprinklers and drip irrigation systems are essential to conserve water and produce crops on rapidly diminishing farmland. Temporary water systems are also commonly used to control dust on construction sites, fight fires, or provide water during emergencies.

Irrigation systems can be permanent, semi-portable, or fully portable. Permanent irrigation systems are typically composed of metal and plastics, and the parts are generally fused together to prevent water leakage. Fully portable systems are easily assembled and disassembled. Portable systems therefore require lightweight equipment such as aluminum or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes in relatively short sections. The systems include a multiplicity of gaskets and other water-tight seals so as to build sufficient water pressure to expel water through sprinkler heads or drip irrigation equipment.

Portable pipe systems frequently suffer from water leakage, corrosion, and are cumbersome to install because of all the coupling locations and variable components. At the very least, each system contains a series of pipes coupled to a main system: some supplying the water to sprinkler heads or drip irrigation equipment and other portable pipe systems simply used for water transport fitted to the pipes.

FIG. 1 (prior art) is from U.S. Pat. No. 5,511,826, and illustrates a sprinkler fitting **100** that is coupled to irrigation pipes (not shown). The sprinkler riser orifice **105** contains threads **110** for screwing the sprinkler head into the sprinkler fitting **100**. A flexible polymeric spline **115** is inserted in each through-hole **120** between irrigation pipes and the tubular fitting member **125** to form two mechanical latches. This portable pipe coupling, which is used to join two separate pipes, is slow and cumbersome to install and requires several parts to complete a pipe line. This coupling is a recent modification for PVC pipe.

Connections for aluminum and steel pipes in portable systems also include gaskets and a locking device. FIG. 2 (prior art) is an example of an aluminum fitting **127** pressed or

2

welded to the aluminum pipe with a latching mechanism **130**. FIG. 3 (prior art) is an example of a galvanized fitting **135** pressed into an aluminum pipe with a locking mechanism **140**. FIG. 4 (prior art) is an example of a joint assembly with a detachable coupler **145** that is coupled to the pipe **147** by inserting a spline **150** into the insertion hole **152** in the coupler **145**.

Current technology for PVC systems use loose couplers. FIG. 5 (prior art) is an example of a loose coupler **155** for connecting two pipes **157**. FIG. 6 (prior art) is another example of a loose coupler **160** with two insertion holes **162** for splines.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, a portable pipe assembly comprises pipes coupled to each other, each pipe having a male end (stab) and a female end (coupling), each coupling having a locking device (spline) and an annular gasket to form a seal. The molded coupling surrounds the stab end of the pipe and a locking mechanism is incorporated between the coupling and another pipe. The locking mechanism can be either a spline or a gasket having a hook mechanism. At one end, a molded coupling comprises a groove for receiving the annular gasket and another groove for receiving the locking mechanism. The pipes are composed of a fusible material such as polyethylene.

The features and advantages described in this summary and in the following detailed description are not all-inclusive, and particularly, many additional features and advantages will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the drawings, specification, and claims hereof. Moreover, it should be noted that the language used in the specification has been principally selected for readability and instructional purposes, and may not have been selected to delineate or circumscribe the inventive subject matter, resort to the claims being necessary to determine such inventive subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1-6 are prior art front perspectives of various pipe assemblies.

FIG. 7 is a front perspective view of a portable pipe assembly, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional front perspective view of a molded coupling and an annular gasket, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a partial perspective, cross-sectional view of a molded coupling, an irrigation pipe, an annular gasket, and a spline, according to one of the embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 10A is a front perspective view of a gasket, according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10B is a partial perspective, cross-sectional view of a portable pipe, molded coupling, and gasket, according to one of the embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 11 is a front perspective view of an assembled irrigation system, according to one of the embodiments of the invention.

The Figures depict embodiments of the present invention for purposes of illustration only. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from the following discussion that alternative embodiments of the structures illustrated herein may be employed without departing from the principles of the invention detailed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 7 illustrates a portable pipe assembly that includes a pipe **200**, a stab end **210**, an annular gasket **235**, and a molded coupling **215**, according to one embodiment of the invention.

3

In one embodiment, the pipe **200** is composed of a fusible plastic material such as polyethylene. In other embodiments, the pipe **200** is composed of any other lightweight material, such as aluminum, PVC, polypropylene, etc. Many other examples of lightweight fusible construction materials for pipes are known to those of ordinary skill in the relevant art, and their use within the context of the present invention will be readily apparent to one of such a skill level in light of this specification. The pipe wall can be of any thickness. The irrigation pipe **200** can provide an aperture **202** for coupling to a sprinkler head or valve.

In one embodiment, a sleeve **205** is pressed into one end of the pipe **200** to maintain roundness. The sleeve **205** comprises a male end that mates with the inner diameter of the irrigation pipe **200**. In another embodiment, a molded stab **210** that matches the outer diameter of the pipe is fused to the pipe **200** using glue, heat, etc. in order to provide a durable, hard end that resists damage and maintains roundness. The stab **210** contains a groove **220** that is aligned with a first groove **225** in the molded coupling **215**. This irrigation pipe **200** is positioned at the end of the irrigation pipe assembly.

The molded coupling **215** is a female coupler that receives either the stab **210** fused with the pipe **200** or mates directly with the outer diameter of the pipe **200**. In one embodiment, the molded coupling **215** is made of the same fusible material as the pipe **200**. Many other examples of construction materials for molded couplings are known to those of ordinary skill in the relevant art, and their use within the context of the present invention will be readily apparent to one of such a skill level in light of this specification. The molded coupling **215** has a first groove **225** for insertion of the spline **400** and a second groove **230** for insertion of the annular gasket **235**.

FIG. 7 illustrates an aperture **202** in the pipe **200** where an outlet or valve can be fused according to one embodiment of the invention. For example, a polyethylene branch saddle is sized to fuse to the outer diameter of the pipe. A person of ordinary skill in the art will understand in light of this specification that different types of valves can be affixed in different types of ways, as long as a proper seal is formed and water does not leak from the seal.

FIG. 8 illustrates the inside of the molded coupling **215** and a side view of the annular gasket **235** that is inserted inside the second groove **230** according to one embodiment of the invention. The stab end **210** is inserted into the molded coupling **215** until it seals with the annular gasket **235**. The opposite side of the molded coupling **215** is the same diameter as the pipe **200** to which it is fused. A spline and annular gasket are inserted between the pipe **200** and the molded coupling **215** to form a lock and seal. When the stab **210** is inserted into the coupling, the locking grooves align and the annular gasket **235** is seated on the smooth surface of the stab **210** end or pipe **200**.

In one embodiment, the gasket is made of rubber and comprises multiple lips for forming a seal. The diameter, style, and thickness of the gasket **235** are modified according to the size of the pipe **200** and the coupling **215**.

FIG. 9 illustrates the molded coupling **215** coupled to the stab **210** end of a first pipe **200** (pipe #1) with a spline **400** inserted between the first pipe and the molded coupling **215** to form a lock according to one embodiment of the invention. An annular gasket **235** is placed in a second groove **230** of the molded coupling **215** to provide a seal. As shown in FIG. 9, the molded coupling is fused to an end of a second pipe (pipe 2).

The spline comprises a flat piece or knob and a cord made of flexible material such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, PVC, nylon, polyamide, etc. The cord portion of

4

the spline **400** is inserted in the first groove **225** of the molded coupling **215**. The spline **400** is threaded through an aperture **300** in the molded coupling **215**. The flat part of the spline is either fused or mechanically attached to the coupling. One function of the flat piece is to prevent the entire spline **400** from being pulled through the aperture **300** in the molded coupling **215**. The cord portion of the spline **400** provides the lock.

Gasket

FIG. 10A illustrates a specialized gasket **500** used to establish a sealing mechanism, according to one embodiment of the invention. Gaskets tend to leak at low pressure, particularly when the entire gasket is made of the same material or similar materials. In one embodiment, the gasket **500** can be composed of two separate materials. The inside lip **505** is composed of a soft material, e.g., Neoprene®, spandex, nylon, etc. The outside lip **510** can be composed of a harder material, e.g., rubber.

In one embodiment, the same material is used for both the inside lip **505** and the outside lip **510**, but each section is processed according to different techniques to elicit different chemical properties. For example, the gasket **500** can be entirely composed of rubber, but the inside part can undergo vulcanization, i.e., be heated and chemically combined with sulfur to soften the rubber. In one embodiment, the inside lip **505** extends beyond the length of the outside lip **510**.

The gasket **500** in FIG. 10A is positioned along a longitudinal axis **520**. The gasket **500** comprises a substantially rectangular inside lip **505** that is parallel to the longitudinal axis **520**. In other embodiments, the inside lip **505** is another shape that allows a user to grasp the lip, e.g. cylindrical, barbed, square, etc. The outside lip **510** is parallel to the inside lip **505**, which extends beyond the length of the outside lip **510**.

A sidewall **525** connects the outside lip **510** and the inside lip **505**. The sidewall **525** secures the gasket **500** in a fixed position when the outside lip **510** is inserted into the aperture, until it is fully seated around the entire circumference thereof. The outside lip **510** is aligned with the second groove **230** in the molded coupling **215** for added stability. FIG. 10B shows the gasket **500** inserted through the aperture **300** in the molded coupling to create a seal between the molded coupling **215** and the stab **210** or pipe **200**. From this perspective, only the inside lip **505** is visible.

The outside lip **510** of the gasket **500** contains a deformable nipple **515**, which provides additional compression for the seal, which is accomplished primarily by the inside lip **505**. The nipple **515** is typically composed of the same material as the bottom lip **510**.

In one embodiment, the inside lip **505** of the gasket is 1.10 inches, the outside lip **510** is 100 inches, and the nipple **515** on the bottom lip **510** is ¼ inches high and ¼ inches wide. These measurements are not required to practice the invention, but rather, serve as a guide as to how one skilled in the art might practice the invention. Other measurements are possible, and the use thereof within the context of the specification.

FIG. 11 shows a pipe assembly that uses the specialized gasket **500** to form the seal between the portable pipe from FIG. 7 and another portable pipe from FIG. 7 according to one embodiment of the invention. The portable pipes from FIG. 7 are connected until the assembly is long enough to provide water to the required area. The first portable pipe in the chain is attached to a water source **600**. Water is pumped into the pipe assembly at sufficient pressure to transport water through the pipeline or valve **605**.

As will be understood by those familiar with the art, the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without

departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. Likewise, the particular naming and division of the members, features, attributes, and other aspects are not mandatory or significant, and the mechanisms that implement the invention or its features may have different names, divisions and/or 5 formats. Accordingly, the disclosure of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the invention, which is set forth in the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for assembling detachable pipes, the method 10 comprising:
 fusing, with heat or glue, a first end of a stab to a first end of a first pipe, said first pipe made of a fusible plastic material;
 inserting a gasket into a second groove in first end of a 15 molded coupling;
 inserting a second end of said stab that is fused to said first pipe into said molded coupling until said stab abuts a first groove in said molded coupling, said gasket forming a seal between said coupling and said stab that is 20 fused to said first pipe;
 aligning a groove in said stab with said first groove in said molded coupling;
 inserting a locking mechanism comprising a spline into an aperture formed in said molded coupling 25 to create a secure lock between said molded coupling and said stab that is fused to said first pipe; and
 fusing, with heat or glue, a second pipe to a second end of said molded coupling, said second pipe made of a fusible plastic material. 30

* * * * *